

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Artwork

Immigrants and Statue of Liberty. Library of Congress.

This was a wood engraving published in Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper. I used this picture on the home page of my website. I thought it accurately depicted the emotions that immigrants must have felt at that time.

Perkins, Lawrence B. *After Total War Can Come Total Living*. 10 vols.: Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, 1943. Print.

From this catalog of ads I found the picture: "After Total Living Can Come Total War." I thought this picture was perfect in summarizing the public's attitude in 1960. It was a time for American's to relax after the war and they were optimistic about their battle with the Soviets.

Books

Kennedy, John F. *A Nation of Immigrants*. New York: Harper and Row, 1964. Print.

This book still provides insight to immigration reform five decades after it was written. I quoted it on the conclusion page of my website. The book is only a hundred pages long

but it is filled with the sincere values and ideals of the late John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was the great-grandson of poor Irish immigrants and for him to write this book on immigration reform as the president of our nation truly shows the merits of the American system. I quoted this book all over my website because it was incredible. Similar to the book *Brain Gain* by Darryl West, he recognized that we are truly a nation of immigrants and identified the great contributions immigrants have brought to our society. It helped me come to my own conclusions about immigration. Before reading this book I really had no idea what a leap of faith it was to leave one's ancestral land to come to America in the 19th century. This book really opened my eyes to the wonders of immigration and really helped me come to conclusions about what it means to be an American.

Schwartz, Abba P. *The Open Society*,. New York: W. Morrow, 1968. Print.

Abba Schwartz who was the Assistant Secretary of State along with Robert F. Kennedy, worked on President Kennedy's vision to abolish the discriminatory national origins quotas in the immigration system. His work made it possible for President Kennedy's idea of America as an open society to be realized in the Immigration Act of 1965. In his book *Open Society*, he tells the narrative of the conditions that existed before 1965; how starting from the Chinese Exclusion Act, the 1917 Act that created a Barred Zone and virtually stopped all Asian immigration, and the 1924 Immigration Act that added the national-origins quotas to also apply to South and Eastern Europeans. He also tells of his work with Congressman in the 1964-65 period about the debates, positions, and attitudes of lawmakers at the time the 1965 Immigration Act was being designed and debated. I

used a few quotes from his book in my website to illustrate President Kennedy's view for an open society for America, a one that was humanitarian in the eyes of the world.

Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1929.

Print.

I downloaded the free Google e-book and looked at the charts for immigration. I printed out the statistical tables on pages 102 and 103. I compared the numbers for 1924 and 1928 to see the effect of the 1924 Immigration Act. Indeed, the numbers for Germany, Great Britain and Ireland were reduced only a little. But, the numbers of immigrants reduced drastically for Poland (from 30,977 to 6,129), Italy (from 42,057 to 3,926) and Spain (from 24,405 to 2,231). True to the desires of the 1924 immigration act, it succeeded in keeping out immigrants based on their nationality.

Comics

"Anti-Chinese Sentiment." Cartoon. *UC Berkley*. N.p., n.d. Web.

I used this picture on my context page. It shows the anti-Chinese resentment at that time.

"Is This Tomorrow?" Cartoon. N.p.: Catechetical Guild Educational Society, 1947. Print.

This was a cover to the propaganda comic book "Is This Tomorrow". That comic book was part of a series of catholic education materials and comics. I used this picture on my America and the Cold War page of my website.

"Melting Pot." Cartoon. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

I used this cartoon on the Legacy page of my website to send my message of cultural diffusion in a visual manner.

"The Only Way to Handle It." Comic strip. *Library of Congress*. US Government, n.d. Web.

I used this on the Historical Context page of my website to convey the anti immigration feelings of the 1920's.

Documents

"John F. Kennedy: "Remarks to Delegates of the American Committee on Italian Migration.,"

June 11, 1963, Web. 15 Feb. 2013. *The American Presidency Project*.

I read these moving remarks and took quotes from here which I used in my Conclusions page.

"John F. Kennedy: "Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Revision of the Immigration Laws." July 23, 1963. *The American Presidency*

Project. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2013. <<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu>>.

I took quotes from this letter and used it in my website on 'The Act' page. President Kennedy details his plan for reforming the national origins quota system that takes into account the skills of immigrants and the need for family reunification.

"President Lyndon B. Johnson's Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York, October 3, 1965". *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States:*

Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965. Volume 2, 546, pp. 1037-1040. Washington, D. C.:
Government Printing Office, 1966. Print.

I read this transcript of President Johnson's speech when the 1965 Immigration Bill was signed on Liberty Island. I reflected on its deep meaning and used this source to quote President Johnson on my website. I obtained this transcript on the LBJ Presidential Library at < www.lgjlibrary.org>.

“President Lyndon B. Johnson's Remarks at the University of Michigan, May 22, 1964”. *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-64*. Volume I, 357, pp. 704-707. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1965.

I obtained this transcript on the LBJ Presidential Library at < www.lgjlibrary.org>. I used a quote from this “the Great Society Speech” to go alongside the audio clip on my website.

U.S. Congress, House, *Congressional Record*, volume 111, Part 16, 19 July 1965-Aug 30, 1965, 20,995 - 22,278.

It took me a while to locate the Congressional Records from 1965. I called the Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, but eventually found them after some searching on the archive.org website. After figuring out how the records were organized, I selected the Parts I wanted to look at (Parts 16, 17, 18, 19) from July to September 1965 and read the photographed pages of these records. Page 21572, House Records for August 24, 1965 Mr. Smith of California talks of the coming Act;

“To replace the quota system, a ceiling of 170,000 immigrants per year from non-Western Hemisphere nations is established. Of this total, no nation may have more than 20,000

places. Exempted from the need to qualify under the requirements placed on these immigrants are parents, spouses, and unmarried minor children of citizens. All others will be accepted on a preference basis which addresses the reuniting of families and the desire to accept professionally qualified individuals such as doctors, lawyers, artists, and so forth, and other workers skilled and unskilled, whose abilities are needed. This selection system takes effect on July 1, 1968, when the national origins system is abolished.”

The debate and analysis of the bill was very interesting to read and to hear the viewpoints of the different Congressman. For example, those of Mr. Adams on page 21764

*“I have supported this bill .. because it will strengthen our country by bringing in fine new people to our shores who will contribute to our culture and economy through their skills, knowledge and talents.
The bill will also demonstrate to the worlds that we recognize each nation as sovereign, with its citizens entitled to equal standing before our laws. I believe this will benefit our friends and allies, particularly those in the Orient.”*

in contrast to Mr. Fisher on page 21773,

“My chief objection to this bill is that it very substantially increases the number of immigrants who will be admitted each year, and it shifts the the mainstream of immigration from Western and Northern Europe—the principal source of our present population—to Africa , Asia, and the Orient.”

U.S. Congress, Senate, *Congressional Record*, volume 111, Part 17, 14 September 1965,

23,793 - 95.

Senator Byrd, argues here that ceilings are needed for Western Hemisphere immigration, page 23,793

“I have only two objections to the present system. One is that it applies no limitation on immigration from South America and other Western Hemisphere countries, and theoretically, any number of persons could emigrate to the United States from the Western Hemisphere countries immediately...It will be my intention, therefore, to support a limitation on the number of immigrants from Western Hemisphere countries.”,

and on page 23,794 he raises his concerns about how the character of America will be changed.

“The national interest must come first...the time is at hand when we must resist the pressures for sharply increased immigration of persons with cultures, customs, and concepts of government altogether at variance with those of the basic American stocks. We must not throw open the gates to areas whose peoples would be undeniably more difficult for our population to assimilate and convert into patriotic Americans. The alien flow to America from ... Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Indonesia, India, Nigeria, and so forth, can profoundly affect the character of the American population, and, in the long run, can certainly influence our concepts of government.”

These readings as well as other parts of Volume 17, helped me understand the varying beliefs of America at the time.

U.S. Congress, Senate, *Congressional Record*, volume 111, Part 18, 20 September 1965, 24,500-05.

Introduced as an Exhibit, the remarks by Mario T. Noto, the Associate Commissioner of US

Immigration and Naturalization Service, speaks of what is desirable in a new immigration system.

“Let one fact be abundantly clear. Let there be no doubt. Ancestry is no expedient or justification for self worth of an individual... Let no man clamor for recognition or reward on the basis of national origin. In America the true test must lie in the virtue and value of man alone and not in the cry for ethnic recognition.... United States immigration legislation should be based on quality and qualifications, rather than race or creed.”

This section also included a letter from the Japanese American League presenting their views on immigration.

U.S. Congress, House, *Congressional Record*, volume 111, Part 19, September 24, 1965 - October 7, 1965, 25,652 – 59.

This source records the debate in the House on Western Hemisphere immigration numerical limits to be set; the Senate limit was at 120,000.

U.S. Congress, *Congressional Record*, volume 65, 8 April 1924, 5929-5932.

In the debate on the 1924 Immigration Act, Robert H. Clancy speaks harshly against the discriminatory bill as being un-American.

“But to-day it is the Italians, Spanish, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Russians, Balkanians, and so forth, who are the racial lepers. And it is eminently fitting and proper that so many Members of this House with names as Irish as Paddy’s pig, are taking the floor these days to attack once more as their kind has attacked for seven bloody centuries the fearful fallacy of chosen peoples and inferior peoples...”

U.S. Congress, Senate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 65, 9 April 1924, 5961–5962.

A strongly different view was taken by Senator Ellison DuRant Smith;

“I think we now have sufficient population in our country for us to shut the door and to breed up a pure, unadulterated American citizenship.. Thank God we have in America perhaps the largest percentage of any country in the world of the pure, unadulterated Anglo-Saxon stock; certainly the greatest of any nation in the Nordic breed. It is for the preservation of that splendid stock that has characterized us that I would make this not an asylum for the oppressed of all countries, but a country to assimilate and perfect that splendid type of manhood that has made America the foremost Nation in her progress and in her power, and yet the youngest of all the nations.”

United States. Committee on the Judiciary House of Representatives, 89th Congress. *Summary of Public Law 89-236 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act*. Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1965. Print.

I was given this document by Mr. Phelan at the USCIS Historical Reference Library. He told me this source would be invaluable to me and it most certainly was. This document was a primary source written in 1965 by the people who wrote public law 89-236. This was written by Congressional Aides who knew quite a bit about the technical details of the bill. I used this to learn the important dates associated with the bill. I quoted it on the Preference System of the 1965 Act page of my website to show the different levels of preference. It was incredibly useful for learning about the preference system and how the

bill was enacted. It told me many of the technical details of the bill and statistics about the bill.

“Brief History of United States Immigration Policy.” Congressional Research Service. Library of Congress; 88-713 EPW. 25 No. 1988.

This source helped me find other sources and gave me a good general overview of immigration policy. It was created to educate the American people on immigration before the passing of the 1980 law that naturalized three million illegal immigrants. Mr. Phelan, a historian, gave this source to me when I visited him at the United States Citizenship and Immigration Historical Reference Library in Washington D.C. this year. I used a quote recorded in this document on page 423, which was from Elizabeth J. Harper in *Immigration Laws of the United States*. This quote appears on the top of my Legacy web page.

Gilman, Leonard W. "Hands Across the Border: Bienvenidos Amigos." *I and N Reporter* (July 1965). Print.

I used this source on the Braceros page of my website. I quoted its positive stance toward Latino Immigration on my website. It demonstrates the open and supportive attitudes toward hispanic immigration towards the end of Bracero Programs. After 1965, US Mexican relationships went downhill fast. This was partly because of the ending of the Bracero Program in 1964 and because of the quotas placed on the Western Hemisphere immigration in the 1965 Immigration bill, perhaps a premature at the time, and resulted in a surge of illegal immigrants that challenge us today.

U.S. Census Bureau. *The Foreign-born Population in the United States, 2003*. By Luke J.

Larsen. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. Web. < census.gov >.

I reviewed many Census Bureau online publication looking for data to support the changes that came about after the immigration act of 1965. In this report, I found a pie chart that made it easy to understand where the new immigrants (foreign born) looked like in 2003. It shows that Europeans were 13%, Asians were 25% and Latin Americans (South America, Central America, and the Caribbean combine) was 53%. This clearly showed how things had changed since 1924 when immigration was restricted to Northern and Western Europeans.

U.S. Census Bureau. *The Diversifying Electorate—Voting Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin in 2012 (and Other Recent Elections)*. By Thom File. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau. May 2013. Web. <census.gov>.

This statistical report was released very recently, in May 2013. It is a valuable document for it records voting information for the past five presidential elections, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, and the last election in 2012. US Census began gathering such data only from 1996. I read it, as I was interested in getting statistics for the voter demographics based on race. The report gives the racial breakdown from 1996 to 2012 of the percentage of the population that voted and the percentage of the population that was eligible to vote (page 5). I used the Table on Page 5 on the “legacy” page of my website. To help

visualize the trend in the changing voting racial demographics, I made an infographic. I had never made an infographic before. After some research, I downloaded the Stat Trend free software. I took the data from the US Census Table and put it into this software. After much tinkering, I got it to give the visualizations I was looking for. After Weebly explained to me that they did not support embedding this type of SWF flash infographic, I recorded my interaction of the infographic as a video in the avi format and loaded it into my website.

Magazines

"Our New "Nordic" Immigration Policy." *Literary Digest* 10 May 1924: 12-13. Web.

I used this article to find out about the congressional address by Senator Reed. His speech to congress talking about why to pass the 1924 immigration act was in this article. This article also contained two graphs which showed the change of immigration before and after the 1924 act.

Reed, David A., Senator. "America of the Melting Pot Comes to an End." *New York Times* 27

Apr. 1924. *Learning Centers at Ancestors.com*. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.

<<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com>>.

The Immigration Law History section of this site had a collection of documents and articles relevant to major immigration policy and legislature. The article that appeared in 1924 in the *New York Times* by Senator Reed, the author of the 1924 Immigration act that brought in national origins quotas, I got from this site. I highlighted in yellow the

sections I quoted on my site. I took many quotes, as it was important to understand what was in place before the 1965 act and why the author of that bill wanted those changes - mostly to keep the racial composition of the country similar to the pre-1890s.

Photographs

Cavartto, Joe. *Undocumented Immigrants Being Arrested*. 2012. Photograph. Sun Sentinel, n.p.

This is an extremely powerful image that in a single picture shows the entire struggle of today's immigrants. I used this picture on the legacy page of my website.

Chinese? No! No! 1892. Photograph. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

I used this picture on the Historical Context page of my website.

Consistency in Foreign Policy Demands a Non-Discriminatory US Immigration Law. N.d.

Photograph. American Committee on Italian Immigration, n.p.

I used this picture on my website. It perfectly summed up my reasoning behind why the bill passed. Because of foreign policy and universal rights.

Immigration Protest. N.d. Photograph. Sun Sentinel, n.p.

This photo was used on my legacy page to show the rich diversity of today's immigrants who proudly hold our nation's flag. In the background there is the flag of Jamaica and a do not enter sign. But enter they did.

Lange, Dorothea. *Mexicans Entering the United States. United States Immigration Station, El Paso, Texas.* 1938. Photograph. El Paso. *Library of Congress.* US Government. Web.

I used this picture on the turning point section of my website. The point I was trying to make with that picture was that they were just as much American as you or me.

Levittown Aerial Shot. 1947. Photograph. Levittown.

This picture depicts the incredible suburban growth after the war. I used this on the Historical Context page of my website.

Martin Luther King March on Washington. 1960. Photograph. Washington DC.

I used this picture on the Liberalism section of my website. This is a very powerful image of Martin Luther King.

Mexican Workers Wait for Employment. 1954. Photograph. Los Angeles Times, n.p.

This is a picture of the farm workers trying to get work I used this picture on the Bracero section of my website.

Migrant Farm Labor Picking Tomatoes. 1991. Photograph. Immokalee, Florida. *Stony Brook University.* Web.

I used this image on the header of my turning point page. It depicts Mexican migrant farm workers working in the fields. By creating a quota of 120,000 in the western hemisphere this allowed many Latinos to enter.

Okamoto, Yoichi. *Immigration Bill Signing*. 1965. Photograph. White House Photo Office, New York City. *LBJ Library*. Web.

I used this picture on the turning point of my website. It shows President Johnson signing what unbeknownst to his advisors and cabinet would in every way revolutionize what it meant to be an American.

Warby, William. *Statue of Liberty*. 2007. Photograph. N.p.

This powerful image of the Statue of Liberty was used on the Conclusions section of my website.

Press Release

Office of the White House Press Secretary. *Remarks of The President to American Committee on Italian Migration*. N.p.: White House, 1963. Print.

This press release of the President's speech to the Committee on Italian Immigration was used on the Documents section of my site. This was a simply brilliant speech by JFK. In Europe some countries' quotas weren't being used and in some the supply was too low. He tells them how badly he wants to change the immigration system. He also says that this was not a change that the American people were aware of or demanding. He uses the word modernizing to describe the changes he wants to make to the Immigration Act of 1924. Unfortunately he will not be able to see those changes made. He says that all people can make good citizens.

Public Laws

1882 Chinese Exclusion Act. Sess. I. Chap 126. 22 Stat. 58 6 May 1882, Print

I put this act on the Documents page, because it was important in terms of being the first of several discriminatory immigration laws. The copy available on my site came from <www.ourdocs.gov>.

1917 Immigration Act. Pub. L. 301; 39 Stat. 874 5 Feb 1917. Print.

This Act was also called Asiatic Barred Zone Act for not only did it require a literacy test for immigration, but barred Asians outside of Japan and China; they were already excluded by the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Gentleman's Agreement with Japan. I went to page 876 of this act and quoted the geographical boundaries of latitude and longitude of the Asiatic barred zone in the Context page of my website. It covered much of Indochina, the Malay peninsula, Philippine Islands, Arabian peninsula, and more. A map on this Context page shows the Asiatic Barred zone. I got the pdf of this act from the website <library.uwb.edu/guides/usimmigration>.

1924 Immigration Act. Pub. L. 68-139. 43 Stat. 153 26 May 1924. Print.

In addition to the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Asiatic Barred Zone act of 1917, this act was the most discriminatory in codifying national origin-quotas into the immigration system. It virtually stopped immigration from Asia and Africa and Southern and Eastern Europe as the national origin quotas were based on the population of the 1890 census. The national origins quotas remained in effect until the 1965 Immigration Act. The print

version of the law was put on the Documents page of my website. I got this from the website <library.uwb.edu/guides/usimmigration>.

1965 Immigration and Nationality Act. H.R. 2580. Pub. L. 89-236. 79 Stat. 911. 3 Oct. 1965. Print.

This act was the topic of my website. I got a copy of it and placed it in the Documents page of my website. I took it from the Government Printing Office website <www.gpo.gov>.

Civil Rights Act of 1964. Pub.L. 88-352. 78 Stat. 241. 2 Jul. 1964. Print.

I included this law because it was significant to the passing of the 1965 immigration act. The country was in a stage of recognizing racial inequalities and people struggled to fight for equality. This change in the political climate driven by a country demanding an end to discrimination definitely helped the passage of the 1965 Immigration Act. The copy available on my site came from < www.ourdocs.gov >.

1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. H.R. 13342. Pub.L. 414. 82 Stat. 66. 27 Jun. 1952. Print.

This act which preceded the 1965 Immigration act served to keep the country from possible communist enemies immigrants. Truman initially vetoed this bill for he thought it was discriminatory. It was still selective in deciding which immigrants from which country were given admission. The copy of the Act on my site came from the website < ftp.resource.org/gao.gov>.

Voting Rights Act of 1965. Pub. L. 89-110. 42 U.S.C. 6 Aug. 1965. Print.

I included this law because just like the Civil Rights Act, this law also helped indirectly in the passing of the 1965 Immigration Act. The copy available on my site came from < www.ourdocs.gov >.

Videos

Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York October 3, 1965,

Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library. *YouTube.*

I used this recording to put myself in the shoes of reporters at the historic signing of the 1965 Immigration act. It helped me truly understand the great meaning on President Lyndon B. Johnson's words. It opened my eyes to the man behind the Great Society and his brilliant oratory skills. It must have truly been an amazing day for reporters to listen to President Johnson speak. I thought since this audio helped me so much maybe it could help others truly comprehend the words of President Johnson, so I used iMovie to create 45 second clips from his speech. I got this version of the audio from The LBJ Libraries youtube site. It is a slideshow of photos from the LBJ Presidential Library with audio recording of the 1965 speech.

Lyndon B. Johnson's University of Michigan Speech, 5-22-64. Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library, *YouTube.*

This is “the Great Society Speech” of President Johnson given at the University of Michigan. I used this resource on the ‘Liberalism and Equality’ section of my website. I

thought a recording could help guide the reader through the deeply meaningful words of President Johnson. It is a clip of the actual May 22, 1965 recording played as a video with a photograph. I got this version of the audio from The LBJ Libraries youtube site. The audio recording is available at the American Presidency Project.

Immigration: An Instructional Film. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1946. *YouTube*.

I used this video on the Immigration Act of 1924 page of my website. It shows how the people of this time, in 1946, knew how restrictive immigration was.

Secondary Sources

Articles

Chin, Gabriel J. "The Civil Rights Revolution Comes to Immigration Law: A New Look at the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965." *North Carolina Law Review* 75 (1996): 273. Print.

I interviewed Professor Chin from the University of California, Davis School of Law. He really helped me understand the importance of the 88th and 89th congress in the time immediately before 1965, a time when the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act was passed, and how it influenced the immigration act. He sent me this paper of his and I took quote from it and used it in my website on the page 'Liberalism and Equality'.

Ludden, Jennifer. "1965 Immigration Law Changed the Face of America." *NPR*. Web.

I used this article which was the transcript of NPR's three-part program on immigration to gain an overview of the massive effects of the 1965 act. The article was very useful in coming to my own conclusions about the 1965 act. I thought it had an exceptional analysis and the historical context really helped me understand the time period.

Douglas, Massey, and Karen Pren. "Unintended Consequences of US Immigration Policy:

Explaining the Post-1965 Surge from Latin America." *Population and Development Review* 38.1 (2012): 1-29. Web. 8 Jan. 2013. <www.princeton.edu>.

This article offered an explanation for the 43% of all immigrants being Latinos. It is not very well understood why so many immigrants came after the war when there was so little restriction of hispanic immigration during the war. Most of the immigrants who came during World War Two were temporary, just filling holes in the economy. Then there was the Bracero Program which sent Americans to major Mexican cities and begging them to come to the United States to work on farms. The change from being wanted to work in America to coming to America illegally occurred because of the social, and political attitudes of the time. For example people were more accepting of the fact of using foreign labor to fill holes in the economy during the 50's than now.

"Post-1965 U.S. Immigration Policy: A Revival of National Origins-Based Discrimination?"

NumbersUSA Education and Research Foundation. Web. 8 Jan 2013.

<www.numbersusa.com>.

This is a report by an organization that wishes to reduce immigration levels to pre 1965 levels without using the national quota systems of the 1924. It argues that the Immigration act of 1965 didn't end all forms discrimination and that it just revived the origins based quota system in a new form.

Vitello, Paul. "Oscar Handlin Dies at 95, Historian Who Chronicled U.S. Immigration." *The New York Times*. 24 Sept. 2011. Web. 14 Feb. 2013. <www.nytimes.com>.

Oscar Handlin was a History professor at Harvard University for more than 50 years who wrote about immigration. His book *The Uprooted: The Epic Story of the Great Migrations That Made the American People*, which won the 1952 Pulitzer for history, changed how people viewed immigration. The book opens with him saying, "Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants were American history." I agree with his views that immigrants that came from the in the first grave wave onwards to today, are American history. Like Professor Handlin, I too see immigration not as a series of notable immigration events, some discriminatory and others like the 1965 Act that addressed racial discrimination but drastically increased mass migration changed, but a continuing story of American history.

Books

Beck, Roy Howard. *The Case against Immigration: The Moral, Economic, Social, and Environmental Reasons for Reducing U.S. Immigration Back to Traditional Levels*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1996. Print.

This book told me that we have become a nation of far too many immigrants. The author uses factually incorrect and improper uses information to back up his thesis. He claims that we already have enough people in our country and the nation can't afford to expand any more. He also says that gangs and crime are rising because of immigration. However those numbers have been declining while immigration has been rising which is another example of the author's flawed argument. He says "They often come from a peasant culture (immigrants) without a tradition of education; their parents don't value education or aren't able to help them; they can't keep up in school; they feel constantly harassed by police for actions such as drinking and urinating in public parks which they consider culturally permissible; they see little chance of obtaining jobs for much more than the minimum wage; and they live impoverished, overcrowded lives in the midst of communities with some of the highest average incomes in the country." This is also factually incorrect because immigrants, when outliers are removed, earn more and are bettered educated than the average American. The children of immigrants are even more so. This article does present an interesting point of view but many of the facts are incorrect and racially demeaning.

Daniels, Roger. *Coming to America: A History of Immigration and Ethnicity in American Life*. New York, NY: HarperCollins, 1990. Print.

This was an extremely interesting and enlightening book. I used several quotes from this book as well as a summary of the numbers and preferences pertaining to the 1965 act.

The simple yet insightful writing style of this book helped me to grasp the importance of this act.

Documents

Borjas, George. "Immigration." *The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics*. Web. 15 Feb. 2013. <<http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/Immigration.html>>.

This article provided me with great information about the previous acts and the 1965 Immigration Act. It talked about the rise of illegal immigration and provided me with concise historical context on my entire topic as well as helped me look at the effects of the 1965 act from an economics perspective. It was especially useful in making me see how ending national origins quotas changed the numerical side of things, like the total numbers of immigrants and the breakdown of these numbers by region of origin. I took a graph from this document and put in on the Legacy page to compare changing national origins mix from 1950 to 1990. I also used some quotes that summarized the large increases in legal immigration that helped to explain the graph.

Borjas, George J., Freeman, Richard B., Katz, Lawrence F., DiNardo, John, Abowd, John M.

“How Much Do Immigration and Trade Affect Labor Market Outcomes?” *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Vol. 1997, No. 1. 1997.

In this paper, Professor Borjas’s group presents the findings of a study on the impact of immigration and trade on the US labor market. I just focused on the influence of immigrants on jobs and our economy. This study was done in 1997, and labor markets are changing. But, his study concluded that low-skilled immigrants negatively affect the labor market prospects of those natives that have education below high-school level because they both compete for the same low-waged unskilled labor jobs. I used a quote from this paper in the Dark Side page of my website.

Smith, Marian L. “Overview of INS History to 1998.” Originally published in *A Historical Guide to the U.S. Government*, 1998. Web 14 Feb. 2013. <www.uscis.gov>.

Marian Smith is a historian and is the Chief of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Historical Reference Library. I went to her office in Washington D.C. and met with a co-worker of hers, Mr. Phelan. I quoted her on “The Act” page of my website to present the governments side of showing the effects of the act from 1965 to 1988 in that immigration from Asia and Latin America were the highest.

Emails

Phelan, Daniel S. "Info about 1965 INA Amendments." Message to the author. E-mail.

This was an email from Mr. Phelan summarizing the material we talked about when I went to the USCIS historical library. He told me all about the technical details of the bill and later the 1980 refugee act. He also told me his opinion of the bill and his breakdown of the bill's preference system, helped me come to my own conclusions.

Encyclopedia

"Immigration Act of 1965 and Ethnic Policies." *American Foreign Policy*. Vol. 3. New York: Charles Scribner, 2002. Print.

I quoted this on my website. It told me that most historians analyzing the Great Society Reforms ignored the 1965 bill. It gave me a good background of the history of immigration.

"Immigration." *The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics*. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.

This article provided me with great information about the previous acts and the 1965 Immigration Act. It talked about the rise of illegal immigration and provided me with historical context.

Edwards, James R., Jr. "Immigration Reform in 1965." *Encyclopedia of American Immigration*. Vol. 1. New York: M.E. Sharp, 1984. Print.

This encyclopedia entry told me about the history of Immigration.

Interviews

"Professor Stephen Klineberg." Telephone interview. 09 Jan. 2013.

It truly was an NHD moment when I contacted Mr. Klineberg. He was extremely knowledgeable and had put quite a deal of thought when analyzing the 1965 Immigration Act. I was interested in seeing the impact of suburbanization and decentralization on the Immigration Act from an expert's point of view so I found Mr. Klineberg, a sociologist at the Rice Urbanization Department. He told me that these new immigrants were settling in not just the cities but also a lot in the suburbs. He told me that these new immigrants were upwardly mobile and were better educated than many Americans were. This is extremely interesting because he is at the crossroads of Urbanization and the Immigration Act of 1965. He backed up many of my previous ideas on Immigration. In our half hour interview, we covered lots of ground. We had similar viewpoints on the Bill and its consequences. Mr. Klineberg knew the historical context to the bill very well and described how the 1924 Act divided the world races and cultures in to classes and subclasses. He talked about how racist the 1924 law was and why the 1965 act made it through.

"Professor Gabriel Chin." Telephone interview. February 2013.

He was quite factual and unbiased in the way he answered my questions. He told me how the bill has transformed America into a more enlightened civilization. He told me why family unification was put into the bill. I did not really bother to think why family unification was put into the bill before this time. He also helped me understand the

passage of the bill better and how that has revolutionized the makeup of our country. He made me see more clearly how the civil rights era of ending discrimination made a big contribution to the thinking that helped shape the immigration reforms in this bill.

Journals

Barkan, Elliot R. "Whom Shall We Integrate?: A Comparative Analysis of the Immigration and Naturalization Trends of Asians Before and After the 1965 Immigration Act (1951-1978)." *Journal Of American Ethnic History* 3.1 (1983): n. pag. *JSTOR*. Web.

This article is a knock off of the 1952 article by the Truman administration Whom Shall We Welcome? It talks about the how Americans after arriving are integrating into American culture. It talks of the citizenship rates in different races and genders. It is quite analytical, almost scientific and full of statistical information.

Magazines

"The New Face of America." *TIME* 18 Nov. 1993: n. pag. Web.

I used the cover page of this special issue "How Immigrants Are Shaping the World's First Multicultural Society" which was very interesting because it was a face of a young woman that had been computer generated from multiple pictures of women from different races. I thought this was clever journalism to drive the point home that the new face of America is going to be a blending of many races as immigrants from Asia, Africa,

and Latin America assimilate and inter-marry traditional Americans of European descent. I used this cover page on the 'Legacy' section of my website.

Video

Changing Immigration Policy. CSPAN. 27 Dec. 2010. Web.

I used this video to supplement my readings of the book *Brain Gain*, the author who is being interviewed in this video. I used a 45 second clip of this video on the 'Failures' section of my website. This video explained the views of Darryl M. West, who is against the Immigration Act of 1965 because he believes it places too high of a value on family reunification instead of filling holes in our economy.

Kennedy's Immigration Legacy Shaped the Makeup of the US. PBS News Hour, 2009.

I used clips of this PBS video on the 'Turning Point' section of my website. I used it to show how we had a higher moral standard than other countries and how it was used in foreign policy. I took a clip of Clarissa Martinez, the director of immigration for the National Council of La Raza, a Latino civil rights organization, talking about the Act and how it helped America be seen by the world as a land where immigrants were openly welcome. It enhanced America's standing in the world.

Mae Ngai: Immigration to the United States since 1965. 2012.

I used this video on the 'Dark Side' section of my website to show one of the major shortcomings of the bill. Professor Ngai from Columbia University offers and a new

perspective on how the numerical cap on Western Hemisphere immigration set by the 1965 Act, restricts Latino legal immigration. With the burgeoning flow of migrant labor that never stopped, Latinos came in as undocumented immigrants.

Websites

"A Nation of Immigrants Curriculum." Web. 15 Feb. 2013.

http://www1.cuny.edu/portal_ur/content/immigrants_curriculum/.

I went to the lesson on Nation of Immigrants, a pdf file. I read through this teaching and got a good sense for the debate that took place in Congress prior to the passing of the act.

It made me appreciate what the Senators had to say from both sides, the opponents and the proponents. I used several quotes from Senator Reed from this site on my site, on The Act page to show their thinking at that time.

"Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)." *Open Collections Program: Immigration to the US 1789-1930*.

Harvard University, n.d. Web. 12 May 2013. <ocp.hul.harvard.edu>.

This site covered immigration up to 1930. This site covered the early immigration from Western Europe and Scandinavia, but also presented restrictionist immigration starting with the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the literacy test to limit 'new' immigrants that were not Irish, German, or Scandinavian. Restrictionist sentiment lead to the 1924 Immigration Act. In my website, I quoted an excerpt to explain the Chinese Exclusion Act.

"EllisIsland.com? - Boston Fed." *EllisIsland.com? - Boston Fed.* Web. 16 Feb. 2013.

<<http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/nerr/rr2001/q1/island.htm>>.

I went to this site and got the graph "Immigration to the United States by Reason of Admission" that appears on the 'Failures' page of my website.

"Global Timeline – Immigration." The Library of Congress, Web. 10 Feb. 2013.

<<http://www.loc.gov>>.

I was looking for a timeline to put on my website. I liked this one from the Library of Congress because it was detailed and I like the layout. It took me a while to scroll through the page, take a screenshot of that section and put it as a photo in the 'Timeline' section of my website. I had to repeat this many times to get the whole timeline.

"Human Population: Migration." - *Population Reference Bureau.* Web. 16 Feb. 2013.

<<http://www.prb.org/>>.

I used this site to get the graph shown on the 'Legacy' page of my website. It compares the numbers of immigrants by the region of origin from the 1900s to the 2000s.

"Immigration Restriction." *Clash of Cultures.* Ohio State University, n.d. Web.

This website helped me better understand the racist attitudes and the connection between the social attitudes of the time and the 1924 act.

"Legal Immigration to the United States." *Migration Policy Institute.* Web.

The Migration Policy Institute has lots of graphs and statistics taken from US census data on immigration. I used several graphs from this website to show the total numbers of immigration from 1820-2000 in absolute values and as percentages of the population in the 'Turning Point' page.

"Mexican Labor." *PBS*. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.

I used this website to gain information on the Bracero Program. It provided me with the history of all Mexican Labor so it was a historical context of a historical context.

"MIT CIS: Publications: Foreign Policy Index." *Immigration*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.

This page contained statistics and other information that I found linked to on sites elsewhere. I used two graphs from this site on my website.

Rosenblum, Marc, and Kate Brick. *US Immigration Policy and Mexican/Central American Migration Flows: Then and Now*. Rep. Migration Policy Institute, Aug. 2011. Web. <www.migrationpolicy.org>.

This report was helpful in understanding the huge and growing problem of the undocumented immigrants. It was revealing to see that there was a connection between their rise as the Bracero program ended and with the demands for cheap labor in the US during the post-war boom. This report spoke of communities in Mexico that were typically uneducated and low-skilled that could not find government jobs in their home country, so they had come as migrant workers to the US to work in the massive American agriculture industry. This happened for decades. When the immigration act put quotas

on the Western hemisphere and the Bracero program was ended, they still came to the US, but now they made the 'undocumented'. I took a quote from this report and put it in the 'Failures' section of my website.

"Three Decades of Mass Immigration: The Legacy of the 1965 Immigration Act." *Center for Immigration Studies*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2013. <www.cis.org>.

I read through this discourse and appreciated the numerous quotations from people including representatives (Sweeney, Burton) and senators (Cellar, Kennedy, Thurmond), President Johnson, the Attorney General, Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the time the bill was being debated in the House and Senate. It was interesting to hear their different viewpoints. I quoted Rep. Philip Burton to express the 'Need' to have a new immigration law to end the discriminatory national origins quota system. This quote appears on The Act page of my website.